

EX 173

DOC. NO. 1626

REGARDING AMBASSADOR HAYASHI'S VISIT TO TUKDEN  
(Reported on August 17, 1929)

Please substitute the attached document for  
Document No. 1626, distributed in error 1 July 1946.

This distribution is in conformity with the  
Prosecution's agreement in open court on 2 July 1946.

5 July 1946

Regarding Ambassador HAYASHI's Visit to LUKDEN  
(reported on Aug. 17, 1928)

Ambassador HAYASHI left Tokyo on July 28, 1928, for LUKDEN via DALIEN to attend the funeral services for the late CHANG Tso-lin, as a personal representative of Foreign Minister TANAKA, and also in the Baron's own capacity as a friend of the deceased. After having attended the services on Aug. 5, he had conferred with CHANG Hsueh-liang on Aug. 8, 9 and 12, on various Manchurian problems, particularly on the compromise question. He left LUKDEN on Aug. 13, to return via the ANTUNG-LUKDEN Line, and arrived in Tokyo on Aug. 16.

Instructions given to Ambassador HAYASHI  
July 31, 1928

1. Manchuria is Japan's outpost, and we are vitally interested in the maintenance of peace and order in this region for it affects both Japan and Korea. We, nevertheless, have no intention whatsoever of making a protectorate of Manchuria or of encroaching upon her for territorial ambitions. All Japan wants is to see that order in this territory is perfectly maintained to allow the Chinese, Japanese and Koreans their freedoms of activities. I am in no way narrow minded. I only wish to see the faithful realization of the Open Door Policy and the Principle of Equal Opportunity to allow, not only Japanese and Koreans but the peoples of all nations unrestricted life and activities; and to make the Three Eastern Provinces the safest and most highly developed regions in all China.

2. To perfectly maintain order in the Three Eastern Provinces, the permeation of communistic elements should, by all means, be prevented. If, however, such elements should pervade, it will not only mean the disturbance of order, the destruction of the economic foundation, and the ruin of the Three Eastern Provinces, but it will be greatly detrimental to our rule of Korea, and finally, there is the danger of having bad influence upon our relation with the U.S.S.R.

3. From the standpoint of Japan, mentioned above, I have thought it very unpleasant to compromise with the South under the present conditions; but fortunately, it is very gratifying that CHANG Hsueh-liang has voluntarily decided to discontinue his efforts of conciliation after having considered the various relations from the point of his responsibility as the Commander-in-Chief of the Peace

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Preservation Corps. Hereafter, if he will do everything voluntarily, Japan shall be prepared to cooperate with him as much as possible behind the scenes. In this way, I think it not at all difficult to make the Three Eastern Provinces the most advanced territory in all China; which will be to the benefit of the natives of the territory and also of Japan, and eventually as well as that of China as a whole. If Generalissimo CHANG Tso-lin had been alive I am sure he would have pursued such a course. For Mr. CHANG Hsueh-liang to proceed voluntarily as above, may be the way to pursue the will of the late Generalissimo.

4. In the event of an enemy invasion upon the three Eastern Provinces, Japan is determined not to spare any sacrifices to maintain peace and order according to the existing policy.

5. In order to make the Three Eastern Provinces the most advanced territory in all China by preserving peace and order for the sake of the safe-living of the inhabitants, it may be necessary to solve various problems, such as reduction of the Army, financial readjustment, etc. In this connection, Japan shall not hesitate to cooperate, if need be. The South Manchurian Railway Co., in this respect, is in the most convenient position to offer services, and, therefore, Mr. CHANG Hsueh-liang is requested not to hesitate to call upon them.

6. Fear may be entertained as to what Japan might demand from the Three Eastern Provinces, but there are only two things that Japan desires: firstly, the perfect maintenance of peace and order in the territory; and secondly, the assurance of freedom of residence and business, and of the rights to utilize the land. However, Japan desires all these things to be accomplished voluntarily by the Three Eastern Provinces. Regarding the problems of safe-living and work, or the rights of utilizing the land, Japan is prepared to take the extra-territorial jurisdiction rights into consideration.

7. Lastly, as the Consul General at MUKDEN will be the only one to convey correctly the intentions of the Japanese Government, please pay no attention to anyone who may come to you saying that he has been sent to you by me or by our government. I wish to have you consult our Consul General without reserve on any matter.